fore, and then dictated the following remarks

upon it, which were concurred in by Mr. An

"We never so much as spoke to any member of the Republican organization, directly or indirectly, about these matters, until a friend of mine brought me information about this statement of Mr. Parker's having been put before the leaders of the party. Int once in-formed Messrs. Andrews and Grant. At last we saw a copy of the Statement which Mr. Parker was secretly circulating with a view to injuring his colleagues. We at once, of course, wrote a full and detailed answer to it. giving our position in a way which cannot be misunderstood. Mr. Parker's statement of this morning does not deny a single state ment of fact made by us. In the answer we were obliged, much to our regret, to show that Mr. Parker had repeatedly been guilty of de-liberate falsehood. This fact renders it unnecessary to discuss Mr. Parker's further state-

To this Mr. Parker proceeded to say "You're another" in the following language when the statement was shown to him at his house:
"I stand by what I have said, and could give planty of detail to support it. I said it deliberately and advisedly, not harshly, and to repeat it will not strengthen it. He, and not I, has been the aggressor at every stage of the controversy."

has been the aggressor at every stage of the controversy. When the principals to the row temporarily finished talking, other people took it up. One of the most interesting of the statements which this discussion brought out was that notwithstanding the well-known attitude which Mr. Roosevelt has taken in relation to letting polities, and especially machine politics, into police affairs, he has recently manifested a strong inclination to meet Mr. Laurerbach and Mr. Platt and the Republican machine half way in what they may want if the machine will help bim and his supporters in the Board out of the bole in which the Bi-partisan Police haw of transfer and assignment to the Chief of Police, and making it impossible for anything less than all of the Commissioners to make promotions except upon the recommendation of the Chief. A friend of Mr. Roosevelt's, speaking of this part of the rituation, resterday said:

"It has been evident for two weeks or more that Mr. Roosevelt was miller to make pon-

"Tt has been evident for two weeks or more that Mr. Re-sevelt was willing to make concessions to Mr. Platt and the machine, if they would help him out. About two weeks ago, when the row was setting hot between Parker and Roosevelt over the hanging up of the promission of Acting Inscetors McCullagh and Brooks and of some of the acting Captains, Mr. Roosevelt said publicly that he was in favor of making McCullagh they have been as a concession, for it was known that before that time 'the man slated for this place by the majority of the Board was Inspector Cortright. Congressman Lemuel Quigg was the active backer of McCullagh for this place. "More recently Mr. Roosevelt has gone further than this, and in conversations which were only semi-private, he has said that he would meet the Republican machine half way in what it wants, if it would give him proper support. Thave listened to the politicians who have come here to urge the claims of men for advancement, Mr. Roosevelt has said, even more than any of my colleagues, and I always have been, as I always shall be, if the party gives me us support, predisposed to help the men who are recommended to me by men of standing in the party. Other things being squal, I should put such men forward. I would even go further than this, If there were a doubt far my mind as to the fitness of a man so recommended for a place, I would not promote im for anybody.

"I will not enter into any deal, but I'am, on the other hand, taking no quisotic view of the matter, but a plain, common-ense stand. If the Republican organization gave me full sunport in my endeavor to reorganize and reform the police force, I should consider myself."

"These things were not said all at one time, nor perhaps in these very words," said the speaker, "but that was the meaning I took from them."

Mr. Lauterbach was asked yesterday if he knew of any good reason why any communications rezording onlice matters should have ld: has been evident for two weeks or more

from them."

Mr. Lauterbach was asked yesterday if he knew of any good reason why any communications regarding police matters should have been addressed to him.

The answer, he said, was very simple, and it goss to show that he will fully agree with the policy which Mr. Roosevelt is just coming around to, He said:

"The Constitution of the State provides that ill officers having charge of elections shall be

policy which Mr. Roosevelt is just coming around to. He said:

"The Constitution of the State provides that all officers having charge of elections shall be composed equally of partisans representing the two parties casting the highest and next highest votes for State officers at the preceding election. In this city the Police Board has supervision of the elections. To carry out this constitutional enactment fully and for other reasons the Bipartisan bill was passed last year, after being approved by the Mayor. It became his duty under the law to appoint two partisan Republicans and two partisan Democrats. The Constitution and the statute both recognize the existence not only of political parties, but of volitical party organizations.
"I am the President of the Republican County Committee, and it is only proper that I should be conferred with on matters certaining to the political policy and to the personnel of this Bipartisan service.

"I can only regret that similar consultation with the representative of the Republican organization has not taken place in the past, for had there been I am confident that the interests of the Republican party in this city would have been greatly subserved thereby." It is delightful to know in this age of pseudo reform, with all its humbur of non-partisanship, that, so far as one Board at least is concerned, the Constitution and the statutory law recognize not only the existence but the importance of political parties."

Commissioners Parker and Andrews, the Democrats of the Board, Mr. Lauterbach added, were justified in making a statement to him, to prove that the spirit of the law was carried out for the Republican party as well as for their own.

Mr. Lauterbach has received a supplemental statement from Police Commissioner Parker in rebuttal of the reply made by Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews to his first exposition of the situation in the Police Board from his viewpoint.

Mr. Lauterbach refused to make the statement unbile last evening, saving that he had

rebuttal of the reply made by Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews to his first exposition of the situation in the Folice Board from his viewpoint.

Mr. Lanterbach refused to make the statement public last evening, saving that he had given none of the correspondence for publication yet, and that if the gentlemen chiefly interested were disposed to have the matterprinted, they must furnish the material for the press, as they had bereiofore.

There was much speculation at Police Headquarters as to who had made public the letter in which the three other Commissioners had attacked Mr. Parker so vicorously.

Mr. Roosevelt had said the night before that he had assurances from Mr. Lauterbach that it eletter had not icen unade public by him. He said also that he had made sure that there had been no leak at Headquarters. This seemed to make it certain that the letter had been supplied by some one at Albany. Copies of it had been sent to Albany to Speaker Fish. Senators Siranahan and Ellsworth, and to Assemblyman O'tirally. Mr. Roosevelt, said yesterday that he had received an assurance from Speaker Fish that he had not given the letter out. There were two confectures then as to why it had been made public, if it were, by some one of the others. The first was that it had been put before the people by some of the ather faction in order to justify the passage of the bill asked for by the majority of the Board.

The second was that some one of the other faction had published it in order to force the hand of the dominant faction. This last was the apparent belief of the Roosevelt forces at Headquarters, who think that their bill is not destined to become a law. This will leave them in a pretty mess for an indefinite time, unless Mr. Parker should kindly consent to free the necessary which is set for 10 A. M. today. It will probably be under a condition of armed the lie oetween the members of the Board, it will be interesting to see how Mr. Parker and his associates will get along at the meeting of the floard, which is

SOUTH ORANGE, April 16.- Miss Ida Belle Aschenbach, daughter of Borough Collector John G. Aschenbach of Vallsburgh, while helping her mother to clean house yesterday afternoon, died suddenly of heart disease. Miss Aschenbach was 26 years old.

OBITUARY. The Death of Baron Constantle de Grimu

Constantin de Grimm, the well-known cartoonist, died at noon yesterday at his home, 202 East Fifteenth street, after a short illness. He was born at the Winter Palace in St. Peters-burg on Dec. 30, 1845. He was descended from an ancient and honorable family of Saxe-Goths, and his father was chief instructor of the children of Czar Nicholas. Young de Grimm attended school in St. Petersburg until 1860, after which he completed his education at Leipsic and at the College Francaise in Berlin. It was his father's wish that he should enter the diplomatic service, and accordingly ho studied law at Berlin and Heldelberg. He



discovered, however, that legal pursuits were not congental to him, and a quarrel with his father ensued. The son then began to furnish articles and illustrations to Echeim, a well-known magazine of Leipsic. His success was nish articles and illustrations to Echeim, a well-known magazine of Leipsic. His success was immediate and brilliant, and he resolved to become an artist. His next work was the illustration of George Hilt's "History of the Austro-Prussian War." In 1867, yielding to many requests from his father, he joined the First Regiment of Guards of Potsdam and became a Lieutenant in 1868. He served throughout the Franco-Prussian war, and won the fron Cross for distinguished bravery at the battle of Gravelotte. He finally resigned his commission to become assistant editor of the Berlin Kladderudatsch, the leading German comic paper of that time. In 1874 Mr. De Grimm married the daughter of the President of the Pienix insurance Company of Vienna. Two years later he went to Paris to study. In 1881 he resumed his newspaper work, and became manager of La Triboulet, a Paris comic paper, and also Paris correspondent for several London journals.

Mr. De Grimm came to this country twelve years ago at the instance of James Gordon Bennett, and since that time his career has been familiar to the public through the cartoons that have appeared from time to time over his name, the was recently associated with Carl Hauser in the publication of a German comic weekly. Helle, He had two children, one of whom, a boy, died about three years ago. The daughter, Alexandrienne, is at present staying with Mr. De Grimm's sister in Europe.

Obituary Notes.

Thomas Mechan, who has been in the museum business on the Bowery for a quarter of a century, died on Tuesday night, at his residence 30 St. Mark's place. In his young days Mechan was known as at all around sport. As a horse owner and trainer he was known on the tracks, and with Richard K. Fox he backed a number of puglists. He had the reputation of winning and losing five fortunes. Twenty-five years ago he went into the museum business on the Bowery as a partner of Charles Brandenberg. Afterward, with James Wilson, an old-time showman, Mechan opened another museum further up the Bowery, inst above Houston street. This they named the Globe. They introduced a number of novelties, including stage performances of blood and thunder dramas. Knowing what it was to need a dollar, Mechan resolved that the last fortune he made should not be squandered. He lived in good style, but refrained from the chance speculations of his younger days, and the result is that he left to his wife between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

James S. Drake, general superintendent of the New York and New Jersey Rallroad, who had been suffering from a cancer on his neck, which was successfully removed by Dr. Kilmer of Sanitaris Springs, near Weyzaamton, died at that place on Wednesday night. Mr. Drake was out last Sunday and contracted a cold. Pneumonia set in and death resulted. He lived in Hillsdale, N. J. He was formerly master mechanic of the elevated lines in New York city.

Major John Toler of Newark died on Wednesday night at his home in South Orange avenue,

chanic of the elevated lines in New York city.

Major John Toler of Newark died on Wednesday night at his home in South Orange avenue, at the age of 81. He went out with the Sixty-ninth New York as captain of an Irish company which he recruited in Newark and came home a Major. After the war he received the brevet rank of Colonel. He was engaged for twenty-five years in the manufacture of furniture casters in Newark, and his name is known to the hardware trade of the whole country.

crs in Newara, and his haine is known to the hardware trade of the whole country.

William R. McDougail of Chatham, N. J., is dead. He was 84 years old. He was one of the oldest citizens of the place, and for more than half a century kept a general store there and had charge of several estates belonging to New York families. He left two sons and one daughter. One of his sons is William M. McDougail, an electrical engineer in this city, and the other is employed as a superintendent by the Postal Teigraph Company.

Thomas Denton Carman, who died at his residence in Brooklyn on Thursday, was born at Hempstead, L. I., in 1809. The greater part of his life was spent in or near Brooklyn, and he was widely known. Mr. Carman leaves two children, Elbert S. Carman, editor in chief of the Rurol New Yorker, and Mrs. D. Snedecker of Brooklyn, who died on Monday at his home

of Brooklyn.

John Young, who died on Monday at his home in Wyoming, N. J., in his 85th year, had long been a resident of Brooklyn, and was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. He was the head of the linen importing firm of John Young & Son. He served eight years as Indian agent in Montana.

in Montana.

Victor Oscar Tilgner, the Austrian sculptor, died at Vienna yesterday from a stroke of apoplexy. His death occurred only a few days before the time fixed for the unveiling of his masterpiece, a monument to Mozart. He was in his fifty-second year. Mr. Arthur Cecil Blunt, known on the stage as Arthur Cecil, died at Brighton, England, yes-

STABBED IN A SALOON SCRAP.

A Controversy Over the Merits of Maher and Fitzsimmons May Result Fatally.

While a number of car drivers of the Fortysecond street cross-town line and some em-ployees of the Walcott Express Company from the stable near by were discussing the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight in the Emerald saloon, at 153 East Forty-second street last night, Redmond O'Hara of 827 First avenue, who drives a manure cart, walked into the place to get a drink. With Redmond was his brother Jim, who arrived from Dublin a week ago and

claims the reputation of a scrapper. He resented John Hilliard, an expressman's, declaration that Maher was "no good," and the declaration that Maher was "no good," and the two began to fight. Jim O'Hara met more than his match, and his brother started to help him. When David Regan of \$11 Second avenue advised him to keep out of the fight, Redmond O'Hara knocked him down.

On getting up. Regan drew a knife and stabbed O'Hara in the cheek, neck, and shoulder. O'Hara was taken to the Flower Hospital, where it was thought he might not recover.

Regan, Hilliard, and Edward Doran, a car driver, who had also got mixed up in the controversy over the merits of Maher and Fitzsimmons were locked up.

POLICE CAPTAINS TRANSFERRED.

Transfers Made for "Police Reasons". Kear Assigned to Sermonnt's Duty. Chief of Police Conlin made public yesterday the following transfers, which are made, he

said, "for police reasons": Acting Captain Francis J. Kear, from the Acting Captain Francis J. Kear, from the West Thirty-seventh estreet station to the Mercer street station, where he will do Sergeant's duty! Acting Captain Stephen Brown, from the West 15:2d street station to the command of the West 15:2d street station to the command of the Jish to the command of the Jish Bridge station; Capt. William Meakim from the High Bridge station; Capt. William Meakim from the High Bridge station Capt. John Bonsid Grant, from the Middson street station; Capt. John Bonsid Grant, from the Middson street station to the command of the Medison street station. Sergeant William Hogan was transferred from the Madison street station to the command of the Eldridge street station.

Strong Refers Gripmen to Fellows. The delegation of Broadway gripmen who erence to beginning proceedings against the erence to beginning proceedings against the officers of the Metropolitan Traction Company for violating the ten-hour law, called again yesterday to get his answer. The Mayor told them that they would have to go to the District Attorney and lay their case before him. JOHN BULL FEELING RICH.

THE LARGEST SURPLUS IN HIS TREASURY EVER KNOWN

Receipts Have Exceeded Estimates - Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Says England Can Raise \$1,000,000,000 for Defeace With-out Taxation or More Bebt Than in 1857. LONDON, April 16,-In the House of Comions to-day Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose amid Conserva-tive cheers to deliver the speech introducing the budget. He began by saying that despite the fact that the expenditure of the last fiscal year had been larger than that of any year since the last great war, the surplus in the Treasury was the largest that had ever been known, and the credit of the country was never so high. The yield of consols to the purchaser, he said, was just about half what it was a century ago, and a larger sum had been applied to the reduction of the national debt than had ever before been applied to that end within a similar period. The deposits in savings banks and permanent accounts in ordinary banks had mounted to an unprecedented point, and the production of gold throughout the world had been the highest ever known. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England was £49,000,-000, and the reserve fund in the bank in proportion to its liabilities was the highest on record.

The position of the working classes had never been so satisfactory, and the issue of produce stamps supplied the best possible measure of scertaining that business transactions had never reached so great a volume. He feared, however, that the condition of the agriculturists was worse. Altogether, he said, the past year

the receipts exceeding the estimates. Everything had had an upward tendency, especially during the latter half of 1895. The increase in the value of exports, imports, rallway earnings, and bankers' and Clearing House returns showed a continuous expansion of trade. The revenue for the fiscal year had been £101,074,000, while for the year 1894-95 the revenue had been only £04,684,000, showing an increase of £7,290,000 and making an excess of £5,812,000 over the estimates. A great feature had been in the increase of the revenue from tobacco, wine, and tea, the latter having steadily driven coffee out of the market. British and Irish spirits had also driven foreign spirits out of the market. The import of spirits had declined nineteen per cent., and the popu-

had been a wonderful one. The great triumph

of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said, was when receipts and estimates are equal. The fig-

ures of this year are remarkable in respect of

lar taste for rum was greatly lessening. Ten had visided £120 000 over the estimate implying an increased consumption of 10,000,-000 pounds of that commodity. There was a large and welcome transfer of the tea trade from China to British India and Ceylon. Cheers. 1

The receipts from wines, he said, had been £1,256,000. This seemed to be largely due to an increased consumption of vinous liquors by members of the Stock Exchange and speculators, who, it appeared, consoled themselves in non-success and rejoiced in success in the consumption of champagne. In this way he accounted for the dealings in 1,200,000 extra

bottles of champagne.

After referring to the great increase in the excise and death duties, the Chancellor turned to the expenditures of the Government, which, he said, had reached the total sum of £97,744,000, leaving a surplus of £4,208,000, which would be applied to the national defences, as explained in the Navai Works bill. During the year, he continued, the national debt had been reduced £8,134,000, the largest reduction on record, with the exception of the reduction during the year 1894-95. The unfunded debt stood at the lowest point it had reached in twenty-one years, and the funded debt had not materially increased since the Crimean war. In thirty-nine years, he explained, £190,000,000 of which had been paid off, £100,000,000 of which had been paid in the last thirteen years. (Cheer-1). Some persons, he said, had denied the wisdom of this, but it was his own opinion that by this self-denying course the country had raised up a reserve of incalculable importance. If a time of need should come when the country would again have to fight for its life the reserve would enable it without imposing a penny of taxation to raise £200,000,000 for defence without imposing an atom more debt upon the people than the nation had borne in 1857 without a murmur. [Cheers.]

The total deposits in the savings banks were now £144,000,000, which was a matter for congratulation as far as it was due to the thrift of the working classes. He did not think, however, that a large proportion of the deposits in savings banks belonged to the wage carners and he dint t see why the State should undertake a banking business for persons who were able to take care of their own deposits, and he especially could not see why the State should pay 2½ per cent, for savings bank deposits while money could be produced for less. Hefore long, he said, they might therefore be an alteration in the law which would reduce the interest on large amounts. xeise and death duties, the Chancellor turned to the expenditures of the Government, which,

said, there mighs therefore be an alteration in the law which would reduce the interest on large amounts.

The country. Sir Michaelsaid, might be proud of the enormous revenue, but it was, in his judgment, a grave question whether the expenditure was not increasing faster than the permanent capacity of the nation could bear. (Opposition cheers.) If the expenditure increased while the revenue was unclastic, the country would be within a measurable distance of having to choose between putting an end to the reduction of the national debt and an increase of the taxation.

Coming to the receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year. Sir Michael said that the estimated expenditures were £100,047,000 and the estimated expenditures were £100,047,000 and estimated surplus of £1,708,000, which it was proposed to apply to the reduction of the maximum rate on land from four shillings in the pound to one shilling. It was also intended to increase the grants for education.

In conclusion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to allot the sum of £375,000 to the reduction of the agricultural rating and £433,000 for educational purposes, leaving a moierate surplus for any contingencies that might arise.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, leader of the

ate surplus for any contingencies that might arise.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, leader of the Opposition in the House, and formerly Chan-cellor of the Exchequer, praised the ability dis-played by Sir Michael in the preparation of the budget and the clearness of the statements con-tained therein. He said he approved the fluancial principles on which the budget was based, but reserved his opinion on the specific proposals for the disposition of the surplus. He thought, however, that a portion of the surplus ought to be devoted to reducing the income tax.

TURKISH DUPLICITY.

Promises Made by the Porte Which Are Not Being Fulfilled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16. - Mah moud Pasha, a Mussulman, has been appointed Governor of Zeitun, in defiance of the Zeitun agreement, which stipulated that the Governor of that place should be a Christian, and the assurance place should be a Christian, and the assurance given by the Porte to the six protesting powers that the stipulation would be carried out.

The Vails of Hitlis and Kharput are insisting that the relief distributed among the Armenians at those places shall be given out at the fovernment storehouse in obedience to orders from the palace, notwithstanding the promise made by the Porte to Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, that the work of the outside relief agents should not be interfered with.

The Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary who was recently expelled from Bittlis, has arrived at Aleppo in good health.

LANDSLIDE IN THE ALPS.

Farms and Forests Destroyed by the Ava BERNE, April 16 .- A landslide has occurred at Truebbach as the result of continued rains in this section of Switzerland. The damage to property is very heavy. The Truebbach roadway bridge has been destroyed and whole farms and large patches of woods have vanished, having been entirely covered or swept away by the avalanche of earth,

THE KAISER'S MOVEMENTS.

He Arrives at Cartsruhe and Goes Shoot BERLIN, April 16.-The Emperor arrived at Carlsruhe at noon to-day in excellent health and spirits. He was received by the Grand Duke of Baden, with whom he entered an open carriage and was driven to the castle. In the afternoon his Majesty went shooting in the Kal-

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, April 16.-The Australian residents of this city have offered the Government of Cape Colony 1,000 men to assist in quelling the revolt among the natives seleland. ndred volunteer cavalrymen started

A hundred volunteer Cavalrymen started from Johannesburg yesterday for Buluwayo to fight against the Matabeles.

Their commander. Capt. Fowler, was stopped by the Government on the ground that he was required to testify at the trial of the members of the Reform Committee who are charged with sedition.

Worsted Cheviot Suits.

blues and blacks, are in great demand. We offer exceptional value in our Specials at \$12, \$15, and \$18. Novelties in Fancy Mixtures and Overplaid Suits at \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$24, \$25.

We place on sale this morning a new line of Covert Top-Coats that are hard to equal at \$15. Silk lined Coverts \$20, \$25, \$28. The latest in Chesterfield Top-Coats, \$10 to \$35.

If you ride a wheel you want one of our Golf-Bicycle Suits They are the newest, \$8 to \$20. Separate breeches, \$2.50 to \$6. Everything for men's wear.

A. Raymond 6. NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

JERSEY CITY PASTORS AROUSED

Don't Want Their Town to Get This City' Moral Sewage on Sunday, They Say. Thirsty New Yorkers are not likely to find it so easy on next Sunday as previously to quench their thirst in Jersey City. The police are expected to enforce the law with unusual vigor and to close the saloons more tightly than on the two or three Sundays when the former Police Superintendent C, P. Smith took a hand in suppressing Sunday liquor trade.

Many ministers have begun to agitate the subfect of a stricter enforcement of the Excise law Among these are Cornelius Brett, P. D. Van Cleef, Charles Herr, R. K. Wick, J. Francis Morgan, T. J. Kommers, Charles L. Wright, W. D. Grant, E. L. Stoddard, David Mitchell, Henry

Morgan, T. J. Kommers, Charles L. Wright, W. D. Grant, E. L. Stoddard, David Mitchell, Henry Cronin, Daniel Halleron, J. L. Scudder, D. R. Lowrie, M. D. Church, James Parker, T. C. Mayham, J. W. Hathaway, and Claude Raboteau. This call for a meeting has been issued by them: "It is time that all who love the good name of our city and who would prevent its becoming a byword and a reproach to unite in a demand that Jersey City shall not be made the receptacle of the moral sewage of New York on the Sabbath day. Our public servants must have the support of the public sentiment so expressed that it cannot be misunderstood that the present desecration of the Sabbath must cease and the law must be enforced. If the lawabiding people of Jersey City will they can have the law enforced. If this evil be not abated it will be our fauit, therefore we shall be responsible. The enemy will rightly estimate the attitude of the Christian people on this question by their attendance or non-attendance at this mass meeting on Monday evening, the 27th." "The churches should come en masse. The Tabernace should be crowded to overflowing, and the voice of the meeting must be such as to unstop deafness, shake dry bones, and awake the dead moral sense of our city to a new life, that we may be saved from the moral pestilence with which we are now threatened."

A copy of the call was sent vesterday to the pastor of every church in the city with a request that it be read at every service before the 27th. Speeches will be made by several ministers and resolutions will be adopted.

Chief of Police Myrphy refused yesterday to make any statement, except that the Police Captains are unfer orders, as they have always been, to enforce the laws and ordinances.

RAINES LAW HOTELS.

\$500 Fine for a Policeman Who Doesn't Report Them if They Break the Law. A police officer is liable to \$500 fine under the ines law for failing to report to the District Attorney any violation of the law which comes to his knowledge; such, for instance, as the sale of Honor on Sunday, except in a hotel. So that, possibly, patrolmen may not agree with Chief Conlin in holding that a hotel license makes a hotel every time. It might cost them \$500 occa-

sionally. State Commissioner Lyman has asked the Excise Board to consent to the immediate transfer to his department of Inspectors Thomas F. Graham, David Hoyle, and Patrick B. McCully; and for a general consent to such other transfers as the emergencies of the new department may require. The Board referred him to its counsel, and said it would be glied to give any help it could.

er Murray's Assembly district. Twenty-one ap-plications for changes to horel licenses were filed yesterday.

Special Deputy State Excise Commissioner Hiliard has selected from the eligible list for appointment as excise inspector Joseph A. Fianly, Flanly is a Thirty-fourth district Tam-many Hall man, and was an inspector in the Board of Excise until he was removed by Mayor Strong's reform Excise Commissioners in 1895.

THE RAINES LAW IN BROOKLYN. Factional Appointment.

Over 400 applications for new licenses have been filed with Col. Henry W. Michell, Deputy Excise Commissioner in Brooklyn under the Raines law. More than half of them have been made by saloon keepers, and in this list are included most of the Concy Island dealers. A few old saloon keepers want to step down to the storekeepers' grade. All applicants have the storekeepers grade. All applicants have been notified that they are privileged to get their bonds from any chartered surely company or being individual bonds, as they see fit. The appointment of Oscar knapp as Auditor by Col. Michell has caused much dissatisfaction to the Worth Resublicans, owing to his activity in the Wurster faction, and an effort will probably be made to have it upset. Knapp was a delegate to the recent State Convention and participated in the anti-Morton demonstration.

No Beer in Market Restaurants. The Sinking Fund Commission was informed yesterday by Comptroller Fitch that the Raines law was going to cause the city a loss of revenue from the restaurants in the city markets. He from the restaurants in the city markets. He moved that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to draw up an amendment to the law, which will allow the sale of ale and beer in these restaurants. Under the present interpretation of the law liquor cannot be soid in public buildings except in the parks. Gen. McCook opposed the motion on the ground that the Legislature would not pass anything asked for by the city authorities, and it was lost.

CONFERENCE OVER A PENSION BILL

If Paneted Into Law It Will Add \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 to the Pension Budget. WASHINGTON, April 16. There was a long conference in Speaker Reed's committee room to-day, at which were also present Messrs. Dingley of Maine, Daizell of Pennsylvania, Payne of New York, and Pickler of South

Mr. Pickler's Invalid Pensions Committee has recently completed a general administrative pension bill designed to facilitate the allowance of pensions. Its most important feature is one which restores the ratings on pensions unwhich restores the ratings on pensions under the law of 1830, which were in vocue
under the Harrison Administration. It replaces on the rolls the men who have been
dismissed and reestablishes the pensions of
those who have been reduced by the Pension
Office. It further provides that no pension shall
be discontinued or reduced hereafter except for
fraud or recovery from the disability. The bill
will, if enacted into law, increase the pension
budget between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000
annually.

The purpose of the conference was to consider

annually.

The purpose of the conference was to consider this measure, correct its phraseology where necessary, and so perfect its legal form as not only to secure its passage through Congress, but the Fresident's approval as well. It was decided that proof should be furnished that the disease for which a pension is asked should not be due to vicious habits.

Best Flower Seeds in America.

Sale of Men's Balbriggan Underwear.

Manufactured by Medlicott-Morgan Co.

(Colors,—mixed melotrope and white, light blue and gold, light blue and white,) 75c. each,

Lord & Taylor,

THE ATTEMPT TO INDICT FISH.

Cempuer Says It's the Prosecutor's Duty to Present the Case to the Grand Jury. ALBANY, April 16. The attempt that is being nade by Assemblyman Kempner to secure the indictment of Speaker Fish and the Assembly sideration of the Raines Liquor Tax bill has led to a correspondence between the District Attor ney of Albany county and Mr. Kempner. In reply to District Attorney Burlingame's published denial of the Assemblyman's request for permission to go before the Grand Jury, Mr. Kempner sent him the following letter to-day "ALBANY, April 15, 1896.
Hon. Eugene Burlingame, District Attorney of Al

bany county.
"DEAR SIR: Upon my return to the city I find your letter directed to me, and a portion of which I find was given to the public.

"The request I made of you was to present to the Grand Jury now in session the act of the Speaker and the subordinates of the Assembly acting under his direction, which were a viola-tion of title 7 of the Penal Code, which relate to crimes against the legislative power, and more particularly those acts which were a violation of sections 62 and 63 of that title, which read as follows:

"Sec. 62. Intimidating a member of the Legislature A person who wilfully, by intimidation or otherwise prevents any member of the Legislature of this State from attending any session of the House of which he is a member, or of any committee thereof, or from is a member, or of any committee thereof, or from giving his vote upon any question which may come before such House, or from performing any other official act, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Sec. 63. Compelling either House to perform or omit any official act—A person who wilfully compels or attempts to compel either of the House composing the Legislature of this State to pass amond, or reject any bill or resolution, to grant or refuse any petition, or to perform or omit to perform any other official act, is punishable by imprisonment in a State prison not less than five nor more than ten years, or by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000, or by both.

not less than five nor more than ten years, or by a nee of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000, or by both.

"I assure you of my willingness and desire to appear before the Grand Jury, accompanied by my associate members, who were sither compelled to attend the session by force or threat, and by those who were deprived of their constitutional right and privilege of attending by direction of the Speaker, which led to the clossing of the doors leading to the Assembly chamber, and prevented their attendance at the regular session of that body, when the so-called Raines bill was under consideration. You state that you have doubts as to whether some of these acts constitute a crime, but nevertheless suggest that I initiate proceedings by filing an information and seeking a warrant at the hands of one of the magistrates of this city. If I am warranted and justified in proceeding before a magistrate it seems entirely crear to me, as it should to you, that under the statute it is your duty to present the questions to the Grand Jury for the purpose of having that body determine whether or not a crime has been committed. A violation of the provisions of section 63 must clearly be prosecuted by indictment under section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and under the provisions of section 63 must clearly be prosecutions for crime and offence cognizable in the courts and present the same to the Grand Jury. "Within your own term of office you presented at least one offence tarising under section 63 of the title to which I refery to the Grand Jury, in the first instance, without preliminary examination before a committing magistrate. I refer to the Vacheron case. And I am informed that

the first instance, without preliminary examination before a committing magistrate. I refer to the Vacheron case. And I am informed that during the administration of your predecessor in office similar presentments were made to the Grand Jury without proceedings having been instituted before committing magistrates. The case of Loren B. Sessions Is one to which I have had my attention called.

"There has been no desire on my part, as you have intimated, to embarrars you, but on the other hand I feel that, notwithstanding the fact that the persons guilty of these offences are your political friends and associates, it is your duty to present the evidence which I am prepared to offer to the Grand Jury. It is my wish that it should be done at the present term, and I hope that you will afford me the opportunity of presenting the same, and that you will notify me of the time and place where I may attend, accompanied by my associates, who are desirous and willing to compensate with me in the procedution of these offences.

"Yours very truly." Otto Kempner.

Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 16,-Gov. Morton has signed the following Lills: Senator Stewart's, making the Commissioner of Agriculture a frustee of Cornell University; pro-viding that fifteen votes shall be necessary for the election of a traince by the Board and constituting the twelve trustees a quorum for the transaction of business.

of business.

Senator Higgins's, appropriating \$2,000 for the transfer of Indian children from the Thomas asylum for orphan and destitute Indian children to other asylums, hospitals, or Institutions. Compensation for their support is to be at a rate not exceeding \$2 weekly, except in the case of the sick, when the charge shall not exceed \$3.

Senator Wray's, authorizing the trustees of Erasmus Hall to transfer certain real estate in kings county to the Board of Education of Brooklyn. Kings county to the Board of Education of Brooklyn.

Assemblyman A. C. Wilson's, authorizing New York city to issue additional dock bonds to the amount of \$6,000,000, not more than \$2,000,000 to be issued in any one year for improving the city water front.

Senator Paveys, providing that trustees under deed of trust to sell property for the cenefit of creditors shall receive the same compensation as an assignee.

Assemblyman Horton's, for the protection of furboring animals in Wayne county.

Assemblyman Costello's, providing that any person entitled to be licened as a pharmacist at the fine the State Pharmacy law went into effect, but whe failed to take out a heene within ninety days after that law went into effect, may now do so upon presenting a Supreme Court order directing the Secretary of State Board of Pharmacy to Issue the same.

the Seiretary of State Board of Pharmacy to lastic the same.
Assemblyman Kempner's, amending the charter of the Missionary Society of the Mest Holy Redeemer of New York.
Assemblyman Bates's, providing that the State shall furnish each county or municipality with a copy of each law affectig the same.
Senator Burm's, authorizing Yonkers to use the proceeds of certain bonds issued in 1895 in erecting a municipal building.
Assemblyman Audett's, prohibiting railroads on Hopkins street, Rrockiyn.
Senator Bush's, providing that supplies for the Department of Health in Brookyn shall be authorized by the Common Council.
Assemblyman Audett's, prohibiting railroad construction on Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.
Assemblyman A. C. Wilson's, providing for the acquirement of property for improvement of the North River water front in New York city between Bethane and Gansevoort streets.
Assemblyman Robbins's, the Anti-Coal Trust bill.

The tweifth annual banquet of the alumni of the University Law School was held at Delmonico's last evening. On account of the illness of Judge Willard Bartlett, Elihu Root, Vice-

of Judge Willard Bartlett, Elihu Root, Vice-President of the association, presided. The election of officers was a redicction in every case except that of Secretary, William A. Purring-ton, who has held the office for seven years, re-signing in favor of Winthrop Parker. Justice Keogh responded eloquently to the toast, "The Hench," and when he had finished a resolution was carried that his address should be published by the Alumni Association.

annual inspection and muster of the Seventh Regiment at the armory last night. The men made a particularly good showing, and mustered 1,030 out of a total of 1,045. Inspector-tieneral Frederick C. McLawes inspected themse, the arms, the acoutrements, and uniforms, and the review and inspection will constitute the base of his annual report on the condition of the regiment to Adjt-Gen. McAlpin.

TO ADJOURN ON APRIL 30. THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Raines's Bill Revising the Ballot Law Passed in the Senate-The New York Contactons Rospital Bill Passed in the Assembly Also the Library Site Bill, ALBANY, April 16 .- The Legislature will adjourn sine die on April 30 at noon. The Senate Finance Committee to-day, after canvassing the legislative situation, agreed unanimously to report favorably the Assembly resolution to ad journ on April 23, with an amendment fixing the date of final adjournment on April 30.

The Senate occupied a long time in discussing

the motion of Senator McNulty to recommit the compromise bill amending the alcoholic instruction law, which was reported favorably by the committee. The motion was made to kill the

Senators White, Cantor, Pavey, and Lexow opposed the motion, and it was defeated-19

ayes, 26 noes.
Senator Cantor moved that the Malby bill and the compromise bill be made a special order for next Tuesday in general orders, and the motion

was carried.
Senator Raines's bill revising the bailot law came up on final passage. Senator Cantor said the bill in general was a good one, but he desired it amended in relation to the pay of elec-tion officers, which, he said, was too small in the larger cities. He said that the provision that certified copies of naturalization papers must be produced was too stringent. Senator Cantor said, however, that he would leave the

amendments to be made in the Assembly.

The bill was put on final passage and passed. 40 in the affirmative.

These bills were passed: The annual Appro-

priation bill; Senator Pavey's, for the relief of Edward McGaffney, a retired fireman of New York city, and Mr. Green's, giving Judges of District Courts in New York city the power to order new trials.
Senator Nussbaum's bill, appropriating

\$500,000 for contract work and \$310,000 for work by day's labor on the Capitol, came up on Senator Cantor opposed the contract work ap-

propriation, saying that contract work appropriation, saying that contract work on the Capitol was always accompanied by scandal. He moved to strike it out. The motion was adopted, 26 to 15.

Senator Nussbaum offered an amendment making the appropriation for day's labor \$500,000.

Sour, 000.
Senator Maiby said that Gov. Morton, who had suggested contract work on the Capitol, would not approve a bill which did violence to his ideas.
The amendment was adopted, 23 to 16.
Senator Nussbaum moved to reconsider, saying that he now believed that the increase would defeat the appropriation. Senator Cantor opposed the motion, but it was adopted, 26 to 18.

At the evening session Senator Nussbaum withdrew his amendment increasing the appropriation for day labor from \$310,000 to \$500,000. Senator Cantor renewed the amendment which was lost, 13 to 24. The bill was then laid aside and will be reprinted. As the measure stands \$310,000 is appropriated for day labor on the Capitol and no provision is made for contract work.

stands \$3:10,000 is appropriated for day labor on the Uapitol and no provision is made for contract work.

Senator Higgins moved to recommit Senator Wieman's bill to place a three per cent. annual tax on the earnings of Brooklyn street railroads, Senators Coffey and McNulty strenuously opposed the motion, but it was carried—24 to 10.

Senator Page's bill, providing for compulsory references in the City Court of New York city, and Senator Ford's, creating the Tenth District Court of New York city, were passed.

Senator Ford's bill was passed fixing the compensation of uniformed officers of the New York city Fire Department as follows: Chiefs, \$6,000 per annum: Deputy Chiefs, \$4,500; Chiefs of Rattalion, \$3,000; Captains or Foremen, \$2,500; Assistant Foremen or Assistant Captains, \$2,100. These salaries are to be fixed in the discretion of the Fire Board.

Senator Page's bill fixing the salary of the Chief Engineer of the New York City Dock Department at \$8,000 annually came up. Senator Coffey moved that the salary be fixed at \$6,000, and, after a brief debate, the amendment was adopted. Then, on Senator Grady's motion, the enacting clause was stricken out and the bill was thus killed.

motion, the enacting clause was stricken out and the bill was thus killed.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

When the first special order of the day, the New York City Contagious Hospital bill, was called in the Assembly to-day Mr. Stanchfield moved to strike out the enacting clause and recommit to the committee. He said that the bill had been made a political measure. It was proposed to place the hospital in one of the most thickly populated districts of New York. The hospital would be of little benefit, but would resolve itself into a pesthouse.

The bill was advocated by Mr. Austin, who said that it was in the interest of the poor people. Then Speaker Fish, who had taken the floor, made a speech in favor of the measure. He said that Mr. Stanchfield in his argument was looking toward the matter of getting delegates for the Democratic nomination for Governor rather than toward the interests of the people in the Eighteenth district of New York.

"How long," interrupted Mr. Trainor, "has my friend, the Speaker, cuit Tammany?"

Mr. Fish—The gentleman from New York may be very clever. He undoubtedly is, in his own estimation. I want to answer him by asying that I never have been with Tammany Hall. I have been against it; am against it to-day, as has been shown and can be shown in every vote taken in this House.

When Mr. Stanchfield arose to reply he stood just over the Speaker, waved his hand aloft, lifted his usually soft votes to a high pitch, and said:

"The Speaker of this House has a magnificent

just over the Speaker, waved his hand aloft, lifted his usually soft voice to a high pitch, and said:

"The Speaker of this House has a magnificent family name behind him. He has social position, and he has other surroundings that make him a strong candidate of the Republican party for the nomination for Governor. I say to you that if in the political swirl of things I should be chosen to stand at the head of the Democratic ticket, I prophesy that in the ward of his birth, if he is nominated for Governor when the votes are counted on election night I will beat him, Hamilton Fish, in the Eighteenth ward of New York city."

Mr. O'Grady wished to tell the gentleman from Chemung and the members of the House that there was normally in the old Democratic days about 2,000 majority in the Eighteenth ward of the city of New York.

"Weil," shouted Mr. Stanchfield, interrupting, "it will be 6,000 the next time,"
"No, no, Mr. Speaker," continued Mr. O'Grady, "it will not be, but if the gentleman from Chemung is the candidate of the Democratic party and my distinguished friend from Putnam is the nominee of the Republican party for Governor, and I hope he will be, my friend from Putnam will have 3,000 majority in the Eighteenth ward."

Mr. O'Grady closed his speech with a motion for the previous question. The question was ordered and the bill was passed by a vote of 89 to 42.
On motion of Mr. Nixon, his bill providing for

to 42.

On motion of Mr. Nixon, his bill providing for sale to the highest bidder of street railway franchises was made a special order for Monday

sale to the highest bidder of street railway franchises was made a succial order for Monday evening.

These bills were passed: Mr. Davidson's, authorizing the construction of a railroad station in New York city at 125th street and Park avenue; Mr. Stewart's, providing for the compensation of volunteer firemen in the annexed district of New York: Mr. Adler's providing for the payment of election officers of the last election in New York city. Mr. Austin's, authorizing the tearing down of the Forty-second street reservoir in New York city, and the use of the land for the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Library.

The Assembly Cities Committee has decided to report favorably A. C. Wilson's bill increasing the salary of the Chief Engineer of the New York city Dock Department from \$6,000 to \$8,000. The bill as originally drafted increased the salary to \$12,000, but the committee amended it to make the increase to \$8,000.

The Page bill, divesting Chief Conlin of the New York city police force of the authority to make assignments and transfers of members of the force and transferring such power to the Police Commissioners, who may exercise it by a majority vole, was taken up in executive session by the Senato Cities Committee this afternoon.

Senator Page moved that the bill be reported

Senator Page moved that the bill be reported Senator Page moved that the bill be reported adversely. After some discussion Senator White moved to table the motion, which was done by a vote of 7 to 5. Senators Elisworth, Stranahan, Brush, Nussbaum, White, Tibbits, and Selbert, Republicans, voted for Senator White's motion, and Senators Lexow and Page, Republicans, and Ahearn, Grady, and McCarren, Democrats, against.

Moses Abrahams, 23 years old, of 250 East Fourth street and John Waren, 20 years old, of 1,949 Third avenue were arrested Wednesday afternoon by Park Policeman England for riding their bleyele down the hill on Riverside Drive at 128th street at an illegal rate of speac. The policeman said the bleyeles were travelling at the rate of twenty miles an hour. In the Hartem Court yesterday the prisoners were fined \$3 cach by Magistrate Flammer.

Not This Greek George.

Asemus Priamus, who keeps the flower stand the Grand Central Station, and who is known as Greek George, denies that he is the man who employs the unlicensed flower venders who in-fest Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, I'riamus said yesterday that he formerly em-ployed between twenty and thirty young men to sell flowers for him, but that he retired from the vending business about a year ago, selling out to another Greek named Petros.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



As to imported Cheviot Suits of exquisite cut and fine workmanship, they are both natty and neat. Coat jaunty and dressy-a rare

combination. Vest with or without collarfashion allows either. Trousers narrowed to complete

the perfect harmony of the suit. Cost, \$18. Value, some customers say, double.

Fashionable Spring Suits \$19 to \$35. Spring Overcoats \$10 to \$30. Spring Underwear, Neckwear, Gloves, etc.

WM. VOGEL & SON

BRANDUS COLLECTION SALB.

Few Buyers and Not Much Spirited Bids The art collection of Edward Brandus, em-bracing nearly eight hundred pieces, and consisting of ancient and modern paintings, an-tique furniture, bronzes, miniatures, porcelains, and bric-a-brac, was placed on sale yesterday at the American Art Galleries, in East Twenty-

third street.

Few bidders were on hand when the sale opened. In only a few cases was the bidding lively, and several lots were passed over antirey, but Auctioneer Thomas E. Kirby says that sverything will be sold on Saturday.

The lot offered for sale yesterday consisted of engravings, miniatures, brenzes, and furniture, Bronzes and antique furniture were most in demand, and the highest amount recorded during mand, and the highest amount recorded during the afternoon was bid by Mr. F. R. Darling on a chaine longue of Louis XV. style, in three pieces. It was of caved gilt wood, upholetered in silk brocade, and brought \$550. Two side chairs to match it were sold to M. Buche for \$145. The total amount of the afternoon's sale was \$7.741. The finest lot of the collection offered yesterday was passed over and will be sold on Saturday. It was an Empire parlor suite of nine pieces—a sofa, four armchairs, and four side chairs, in white enamel and gilt carved weed, upholstered in imperial green satin. It is said to have come from the Château des Taileries. One of the most unique pieces said yesterday was a First Empire oradio in mahogany, swung from a large gilt bronze oranmental figure, and profusely decorated with ormolu mounts. It brought \$150. Another pieces for the possession of which there was considerable rivalry was an Empire secretary. The top was supported by Egyptian heads in gilt bronze and the centra was ornamented with sacred swans and cupids in ormolu. It dially west to Mr. J. B. Randolph, as agent, at \$235.

The sale last night took in 100 paintings of different periods. Among them were several examples of the excellence of seventeenth and eighteenth century art in portrature. The prices in general were low, the only spirited bidding being on some sketches by J. F. Millee and a portrait by Sely. The proceeds of the evening sale amounted to \$0,341.50. the afternoon was bid by Mr. F. R. Darling on a

BARCLAY-SLOANS.

Her Relatives Give Back to the Bride \$100,000 She Lost by Marrying. Mrs. Thomas Chalmers Sloane and Mr. James L. Barclay were married at Mrs. Sloane's at noon. The wedding was a quiet one, only the relatives and a very few friends of the bride and bridegroom being present. The Roy. Dr. John Hall, paster of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Sioane has long been a member, officiated. The house was elaberately

trimmed with flowers and palms.

Mrs. Barclay is a very handsome weman, and was, before her marriage to Mr. Sloane, who was a member of the firm of W. & J. Sloane, Miss Priscilla Dixon. She is a sister of Mr. William P. Dixon of 29 West Forty-ninth street, of Mr. Courtland Dixon of Brooklyn, of Mr. Ephraim Dixon, and of Mrs. Louise Lee Stanton of 30 West Forty-ninth street. Mr. Barciay, whose town house is at 14 East Forty-eighth street, is well known among the Lenox colony, having had his summer home among the Berkshires for many years, rie is in the real estate business at 280 Broadway, and is a member of the Union, Metropolistan, Tuxedo, and Westminister Kennel Clubs. By the will of Mrs. Barciay's first husband, who died in the autumn of 1890, she received, in addition to the family residence, \$110,000. Besides this, she received the income of a trust fund of \$400,000 for life, or until she married. In either event, \$200,000 of the trust fund was to go to Yale University and the remaining \$200,000 was to be divided equally between the testator's sisters, Mrs. Edmund Coffin of Brooklyn and Mrs. Henry R. Barnes of 5 East Fortyfourth street. One of the wedding presents Mrs. Barciay received was an assignment of one of the legacies of \$100,000 which her marriags would have given to one of her sisters-in-law. William P. Dixon of 29 West Forty-ninth street,

Harlem Charity Festival. The Harlem Charity Festival, for which see much preparation has been made by the ladies of Harlem and Washington Heights, was held lariem and Washington Heights, was held last night at the Harlem Opera House Music Hall. Mayor Strong, Mrs. Strong, and a party, and ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, with Mrs. Gilroy and a number of friends, occupied adjoining boxes directly in front of the stage. About \$1,200 was cleared.

The Weather.

The heat wave took on an extra spurt yesterday in nearly all the central States between the Missis-sippi Valley and the Atlantic coast. The rise of temperature over this large section of country was 10° and 15° over Wednesday. The expansion and increase of the heat was due to the movement of the low pressure area from the Dakotas over the lake region, which drew the vast volume of heated air more to the north and east. The wave is likely to be dissipated to-night by the cold; wave which spread over all the Northwest States yesterday, caused a fall of 15° and 20° over the northwest corner of the country, and produced freezing weather from Moutana cust to Minuesota and southward over wyoming and Nebraska. This wave is backed by an area of high pressure and will cause a general break of the heat wave in the Central States to-day. It was snowing yesterday in the Dakotas and Montana, and light showers fell in advance of the

Bureau in this city has there been recorded such a heat wave in April.

The highest official temperature here yests

was 85° at 2:80 P. M. The highest previous red, ord of April 15 was 76°, and the highest second of any previous days in April was 64° on April 28, 1886, and April 29, 1888. The face that the hymidity was low and averaged but 56 per cent, below the normal for this city, made the day more bearable than it otherwise would the day more bearable than it otherwise would have been. The wind was light and blowing gen erally from the southwest; barometer, corre The thermometer at Ferry's pharmacy, Son build-ing, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

45° 64 8 30 P. M 61° 44° 64 8 P. M 50° 45° 71 F. M 40° 40° 51 12 Mid 44° Average on April 16, 1895.....

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR PRIDAY. For Massachusetts, fair; cooler; easterly winds, bacoming variable.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair: light, varia-

ble winds; ecoler in Connecticut.

For eastern New York, fair; seesterly winds, becoming variable; warm during the day, but slightly scoler by evening. For eastern Fennsylvania, New Jersey, and Dela-

ware, fair and continued warm weather to-day; southwesterly winds. For the District of Columbia and Marriand, generally fair and continued warm weather, possibly local showers during the afternoon or evening; For western New York, generally fair; light to fresh

renterly winds; cooler by night. THE SIGNS of spring are upon of recomplexion all the time use Woodbury's recomblexion all the time use Woodbury's recimilation. No other is "just as good-